CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

·WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE-AND SEND UNTO THE-CHURCHES.

VOL. IX .-- NO. 34.

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HARTFORD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830.

WHOLE NO. 450.

CONDITIONS.

THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY,

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riptions are understood to be made for one nless there is a special agreement to the conat the time of subscribing. No paper will be discontinued except at the op-

he Publisher, until notice is given, and arrear- thing.

For the Christian Secretary. REPLY TO BEDAN'S REMARKS.

and to adhere strictly to the above Conditions.

Concluded from p. 129. REDAN proceeds to remark, on the 2d obnox-

resolve of the Stonington Union Associagives us the origin of the word to preach, back as the latin, and the definition. I

o reason why he did not tell us what this means in Greek, as well as latin. But I me he knows that we have a fair, correct, ain translation of the Saviour's command, preach the gospel." To preach is to m. declare in a religious speech, or oraublic harangue on religion. I know not ctionary that calls the above definition in on, or gives a different one. Nor do I that BEDAN refers to the definition at all, ustify his conclusion that reading is preach-It would seem that he is aware that the tion of the word decides nothing in his The plain signification of the word, ther with the example of Christ and the

BEDAN speaks of three modes of preaching delivering discourses, as he calls it, viz. notes, by memory, and extempore, and the sermon is alike good either way. reasons are, 1. God owns and blesses each hese modes of preaching. 2. These three des are all peformed by the same spirit, and

ally secure the Divine favor. 3. Some

Beckwith, of Lowell, has repeated the

reading notes? Has he told us so in

word? Or will any one pretend to be im-

lately inspired and say, I feel the witness

ladmit it. But it may be said, God bless-

e people where this is practiced. So God

often done better by people than they de-

ed. He sent mercies on wicked Cain.

sold Joseph into Egypt. Wicked men

ed the Prince of Life, yet through God's

en he fell-" he rose and at his chariot

eels dragged all the hosts of hell." Still

should not do evil that good may come.

ood never caused his sun to rise on the evil

on the good, and sent rain on the just and

just-if he never let slip a blessing to

naworthy, and did not sometimes "let

whole handful" of favours to the unde-

our enjoyments would be "like an-

ught good out of evil when the breth-

e no other gift than to write-all gifts must

& Lombard City in, J. City M. & B. Co. b Pennsylvania. delphia Banks. sit at the Bar are indebted to

ION MPAN MARINE, session, for the

RED AND FI or secured, an ed notes; allw nt of losses. s any other Off rness and libe the Company of the public. RTH, Preside

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y is principally d therefore so d sed to great los is kept at the Coffee-House dance is given

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BRACE, Pre , Secretary.

MEMOIRS, R'S GUIDE. DICTIONAR

od hates, and practices his soul abhors; may have gone away from God's ordinanand wearied the Almighty, and yet he forye who trespass on God's goodness, ete, lest his fury break forth upon you and you in pieces when there is none to de-There may be other causes why you

onward to the radiant throne of grace .- See, controversy.

admits the objection to be correctly founded, ought to be avoided. on.) See also the 38th to 50th verse. But heaven rejoices.

otes have been set to the death-song of tion of one who would have been ashamed to relinquish it. sprinkling, and they have been harped have departed so far from Christ's example, as If the above is not correct, why is belief so ssor of Christian Theology in Andover has written. If his only talent is to write, by ods' Lectures on Infant Baptism, page 170. all means let him write, and publish his light ne in his sermon on Baptism more than fifty Every minister ought to write all he can, and to the world, but I would not call it preaching. 18, see the 7th page in particular. And a not neglect other important duties. But when gof others have done the same for want of he is entering into an assembly to preach, let ments, have had one uniform practice of asng and leaving them unproved. Benan has and glory. Amen." Said a beloved teacher the same course. But wherein does it of Divinity to his scholars "Remember my ear that God has owned and blessed the brethren, with all your learning, you cannot

Mr. Editor, I wish to see it proved God owns and blesses reading notes, be-1. God's word furnishes examples of preaching vidual that exists. extempore, but none of preaching from notes. first love. They may have doctrines back from every error.

For the Christian Secretary. ARE MEN PASSIVE OR ACTIVE IN REGENERATION ?

L. K.

manger to the cross, and from thence It has often agitated the christian world, and probably always will, without ever coming to a them up to strong delusion that they may believe surface, darkening every prospect, and

through waves of sorrow mingled with blood, decision so satisfactory as to establish it beyond a lie. My spirit shall not always strive with ing scenes, once bright and joyous, gloomy and

redeemed sinner, see within the vail, Him who A good old minister once said to a young theo- your house is now left unto you desolate !" ever lives to intercede for thee, and learn logian who inquired of him, "which is first in the A sinner under conviction is obligated and en. In the absence of all that renders life tolas long as I have both."

tion is dictated by one spirit—the spirit of the acknowledge, that it is a matter of little conse- alone have reason to fear that their day of when it is forgotten, and we steer wide of its Lord. If the command means to teach by quence to them whether they were active or grace is already passed, yet those who are heavenly direction, still it seems to twinkle reading, preaching, repeating, &c. &c., and passive in regeneration, as long as they enjoyed awakened to their dangerous situation by sin, near the blazing orb that burns when prosperisome are disposed to follow it-while I am not the evidence that they are the children of God. and their convictions are wearing off, have aw- ty rules the destiny of the hour. This is the disposed to pursue such instructions, we have Still, as I conceive, we are accountable to God ful reason to apprehend that their day of mercy Star of Bethlehem. It marches before us, most certainly not all the same mind, unless for the sentiments we entertain on all subjects will soon be closed, and they forever left to shooting downwards its golden brightness, and obedience and disobedience be the same connected with religion, and especially account- hardness of heart. When this has taken place, then again it plays like a thing of life athwart able for any improper views we may express to they take to themselves seven other spirits the distant vista that had for a brief moment Says Bedan, "If it be contended that the others, it appears to me important that our more wicked than themselves-they commit shut in black and dark as midnight. O what letters on subjects connected with the paper practise of reading sermons is anti apostolic, minds should be guarded against all Antinomi- sin with greediness and without any alarm of heart-rending sensations pervade the torn, laletters of an doctrines of Machinery. Every idea that conscience. rule perhaps, taking texts is unwarrantable, is calculated to induce men to slothfulness or

nor does he attempt to answer it only by sta- All theoretical and philosophical reasoning ting another difficulty which lies as much in on this question, appears to me vain and futile. his road as it does in mine, and he may take it The whole story can be told in few words. out of the way or suffer the inconvenience. God is a Sovereign and will do his pleasure-If we have not good authority for using texts will have mercy on whom he will have mercy; when we preach, then Amen, I will lay that is found of them that sought him not. But aside too. And if BEDAN ever takes another still he has made man a free moral agent, and text I hope it will be Matt. chap. 21, last part commanded him to cleanse his heart, and to of the 23d verse. How did Christ preach? purify it. Turn ye, (saith he) turn ye, why and lucid testimony that John, Christ, and the against his will, keeps him alarmed against his well as harmless as doves. Apostles preached by conversing with the peo- will, humbles him, and brings him down to the ple and not by reading. Nor are these rarely foot of the cross-shows him his utter inability selected and dubious texts. Examine for to save himself, and that he merits nothing but yourselves, Isa. 61. 1. and 62. 11. Jonah 3. eternal death-shows him the plan of salvation, -4. Matt. 4. 17. and 10, 7. and 27 verses. indeed every thing necessary for his acceptostles, clearly show that to preach the gos- Mark 1. 7. and 15. 4 chap. 2 verse. Luke 4. ance, and that he can do nothing but submit or is a very different thing from reading notes, 21. Acts 8. 35. and 9. 20. and 29. Acts 10. die. The question in some form or other, 34, compared with 44th verse. Acts 11. 19. is now put to the sinner, will you submit? All

> search carefully all the rest of the accounts of is of no consequence in settling the question. — before a small acquaintance. He appeared is left for them a very small pittance indeed. apostolic preaching-notice the attendant cir- He was not regenerated until he had the will, glad to see me, and bade me a hearty welcome They toil all day, and labor of necessity when cumstances, and you cannot but be satisfied and the will be exercised, because not renew- to his best entertainments. Finding myself others sleep, under many febrile pains, brought that they did not first write their sermons, and ed contrary to his will, and therefore he was very agreeably entertained in conversing with on by overwrought nerves and overstrained in-

so much in these parts of late—they have to have been found reading his notes. Can often enjoined. He that believeth shall be sa- to the friends of Christian enterprize, that so groaned, twang, whang, lang, wang, in we expect God to approve of us in departing ved. If thou believest with all thine heart thou many of the professed followers of Jesus, ears till they sounded, Mr. Editor, they from his examples. Let us study to follow mayest. The sinner says, I will, and the spirit should be so backward to co-operate with them. ed to sound flat and stale, and by this Christ as true disciples, in this and all the rest adds, be thou clean. Therefore, the word is But I was soon astonished upon discovering eirsmell is unsavoury. Leonard Woods, of his injunctions. That Baptist minister is to all, "work out your own salvation with fear his aversion to almost every benevolent undernot a workman at preaching, who can only and trembling, for it is God that worketh in mary, recently touched at large on these read what he, or somebody else more capable, you both to will and to do of his good pleasure." All the glory therefore is due to God alone.

> A LAYMAN. For the Christian Secretary.

Mr. Editor .-

As you published last week, some remarks him remember that Christ has said, "without on the 137th Psalm versified, I take the liberty ets amount to? Truth will bear investigation me ye can do nothing." Let his soul depend to suggest a few thoughts on the two first lines

"While life prolongs its precious light, Mercy is found, and peace is given

This Psalm, as a whole is one of the most preach Jesus without Christ's Spirit-old saints striking and impressive I ever read. It is calwill be grieved, the lambs be starved-and your culated peculiarly to produce solemnity upon right hands clean dried up if God is not with an audience, and is worthy the attention of all those persons for whom it is designed. Howset themselves up as the only standard of rec- first verse, believing that ideas contained in it, titude, they have erred from their first princi- especially the above lines, may be misconstruples, the oracles of God. But they have not ed and create a kind of indulgence in the so set themselves up. This association does minds of the impenitent, to procrastinate renot design to be hard and tyrannical, nor does pentance. As though it were a subject which she mean to fellowship those practices which might be attended to with perfect safety, as long are not supportable by the pure word of God. as life lasts. It is presumed that the idea deteemed among men, that are an abomination only time in which religion can be obtained; for holding with the Association are these. mercy can always be had by any, or every indi-

It will not be denied but that every convicted 2. Truth can be more forcibly delivered by be- sinner who feels distressed for his sins, and try." ing thus pronounced. 3. Reading for preach- humbly desires and earnestly seeks for mercy, ing, is a departure from apostolic practice. may find, and if he does not obtain, it is his sew and far between." He may bless May the Lord inspire all his preachers and own fault, for Christ has never said to the seed people to adhere strictly to the Holy word, give of Jacob, or to the Gentiles, "seek ye my face us all more of his Holy Spirit, and keep us in vain." I would by no means suggest an idea that would be calculated to make one who is distressed for sin to despair of mercy, for no such sinner has any reason to despair. The door of mercy is open, all things are ready, for the invitation is to the weary and heavy laden, without an exception. But that God does pass This question has recently been discussed at by and leave sinners to their own destruction one. Life may be likened to the winds, ever rcies, than because your worship is some length, in various religious papers, and there is no doubt. "Ephraim is joined to shifting, and never alike. Sometimes it ap-Trace the Saviour particularly in the "New York Evangelist." idols, let him alone." Wo unto them when I de-

man. And Christ said unto Jerusalem, Behold bleak as the caverns of death. But even over

whence flow the healing stream that gave thee order of time, faith or repentance?" step to this commanded to repent and believe immediately, erable, in weal or wo, in joy or sorrow, it still life. I know "the willing and obedient eat window said he (pointing out to an aged man, and every day's delay makes the probability less beams out, alone unchanged and undimmed, as the good of the land." And often when sen- plowing his field) there is a Christian, who has and less that he will ever find religion. And though it had found its way from the galaxy of tence against sin is not speedily executed, sin- been on the road to heaven for forty years, go every aged sinner who is not under conviction the third heavens. It stands out in peerless ners conclude all is well. God's revealed and ask him which comes first, faith, or repent. of sin, and remains unalarmed with regard to beauty, dispensing its blessed light at all times will is the changeless and perfect standard and ance, and he will answer, "I don't care which, his soul's concern, has reason to fear that he is and at all seasons, flinging its hallowed though already among the number left, for his impeni- not brilliant rays across the path of the wilder-BEDAN thinks this diversity of administra- So probably most of your readers would tence, to perish forever. The unalarmed ed ones; and even in our sunniest moments,

for the want of Apostolic example." Bedan delay in repentance and submission to God hymns to be sung which carry erroneous senti- cover for days the pole star of their hopes! ments, as we are for any ideas we impart of Dark, dark are all present things, though arrayour own, which are inconsistent with the truth ed in the pomp and glitter of this world's splenof the Gospel, because there are certainly hymns dor. In its absence a night reigns more horrisufficient for all purposes of worship, without ble than ever startled ocean's hardiest son .selecting those which are objectionable.

I will mention two lines more only, and then I inspire those who have groped their way for

The vilest sinner may return."

"He opened his mouth and taught them saying"—John was "the voice of one crying," often would I have gathered you and ye would tory of the revival in his church in that city, has not reading. When Peter preached, Acts 2 not. It is manifest from scripture that the sinmentioned these two lines, page 19th, as being mentioned these two lines, page 19th, as being token of a Saviour's love as it lights them along 14. "he stood up and lifted up his voice and ner is dead in trespasses and sins, and so dead peculiarly calculated to make a wrong impress- in the path of duty, and, walking in its brightsaid-hearken to my words," and soon he that nothing but the power of God can raise ion upon the mind of an awakened sinner and in ness, ushers them into the presence of Him named his text, Ps. 16. 9, 10, and 11 verses. him. It is also equally evident to my mind that way "provoke God to depart from him." who lit it up in the moral heavens to be our Peter and John again preached by speaking that God does not change the heart of a sin- It is necessary that the children of God, minis- guide to endless bliss. to the people. Acts 4. 1. Here we have full ner contrary to his will. He awakens him ters and people, should be wise as serpents as

AMICUS.

From Zion's Advocate. THE REASON WHY SOME GOOD MEN

Christians who seem to be ignorant of every man. thing which does not take place in their neighand 20. 13, 15. And after the reading (not that is requisite, and all that the poor sinner borhood or parish. I have many times been no ed because they are too costly, but it is obvipreaching) of the law and the prophets, the can do, is merely this, the volition of the heart little surprised, when conversing with persons ous there is no class of men so illy paid for rulers of the synagogue sent unto them saying. answers I will. In one instance the dead is whom I believed to be truly pious, to find how their hard services as those concerned in these "Ye men and brethren, if ye have any word of alive, the lost is found; the child of satan has little they knew about the religious world. - periodicals. Their prices, if paid, would give exhortation for the people say on," (not read become the child of God, hell trembles and When returning home a few months since, from them the comforts of life only, and when we a visit to a friend, I called upon a Christian deduct for losses which they must sustain, more lest I weary you with quotations, I only add. Now whether God gave him the will or not, brother, a man of about 40, with whom I had or less, in the pursuance of their calling, there The first two of the above reasons, have a so often advanced as proof in favour of the labouring tenet, that they did not farmed their notes.

That a minister should study to show himself approved unto God, a workman that needstands are not of the solony since.

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The first two of the above reasons, have then read their notes.

That a minister should study to show himself approved unto God, a workman that needstands are not of the solony since of most Christians, as I have no doubt it designed. At length I introduced the subject of missions and missionary operations, and also of missions and missionary operations. of Bible and Education Societies. I remarked ers; or they would not trouble lus patience that it was a source of deep and painful regret | with constant and bitter complaints of a costly taking of the day. Upon enquiring, I found the want of a disposition. The numbers are that he took no periodical of any kind whatever, and made no efforts to inform himself of what had been done, or what is now doing or County should lay upon them this tax, they towards evangelizing the world.

It was sufficiently evident to me that his objections to benevolent operations arose from amount, their inability would remain, until the his ignorance of the nature and success of disposition should be changed. The sluggard these operations. He had almost no knowl- always finds a lion in his path; difficulties But I find those who have needed these on God while he shall breathe out this prayer, of the 88th Psalm in Dwight's collection, and edge of the efforts and success of God's chil-which he cannot overcome, yet they are condren in disseminating the gospel of his dear quered easily by others under more unfavora-Son. He was a man of a liberal heart, ever ble circumstances. The time was not long ready to assist the poor in his own town, and since, when the pious sighed for those weekly did largely for the support of the Gospel at messengers -- messengers that bring to them home. But every thing of a foreign kind he weekly the accounts of revivals-of ordinations believed to be mere speculation, and was there- -the constitution of churches-the biography fore unwilling to encourage these objects by of the pious-and as much political reading as contributing for their support. Other instan- they desire. They stand out in this union a If the Stonington Union Association have ever, in reading for singing, I usually omit the ces of the same kind have occurred within my beacon—a voice lifted up in the defence of virknowledge. When speaking of the Burman tue and religion. They are taking the place Mission, or of Mr. Judson, or other missionaries, of those political papers, which send upon the I have actually had to tell their whole history, world but little more than scurrility and a mass in order to give a correct idea of what I was telling. And this too to a Baptist. I do most reading. The friend of good society and of heartily commiserate the case of such brethren. They are not half awake to their own mal counsel and purposes, he conquered that the idea deten he fell—" he rese and at his charies. There are many things which are highly essigned by the author was merely, that life is the

the rese and at his charies. Were they only well informed
signed by the author was merely, that life is the on the subject, they would be the decided friends of missions, and would enjoy the luxuin the sight of the Lord. These we ought not to tolerate, but rather reprove. My reasons But perhaps the most obvious meaning is, that heathen as to their own friends and townsmen, and they would often have their hearts cheered with " good news from a far coun-

A FRIEND OF MISSIONS.

THE STAR OF BETHLEHEM. "Suddenly a star arose: It was the Star of Bethlehem.

"It was my guide, my light, my all; It bade my dark forebodings cease, And through the storms of danger's thrall It led me to a port of peace." H. K. W.

Our state in this vale of tears is a mixed

all these scenes there is one star seen to bright-

cerated bosom of the afflicted, when they see We are just as reprehensible for reading the gigantic shadings of life's fitful picture, But O who can describe the ecstatic joys which have done with this subject; they are in the S8th hymn, 1st book of Watts, and 210th of Dwight:

"And while the lamp holds out to burn," lighted with this Star of peace-the harbinger Rev. W. C. Walton, of Baltimore, in his his. of all God's promised blessings. With what unutterable satisfaction they gaze upon this

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS.

The Vermont Telegraph, of last week, contains an article entitled "Reading is knowledge," written by Rev. John R. Dodge, of Philadelphia, from which we extract the following true and sensible remarks, on the perplexities and discouragements of There is, in the world, a certain class of newspaper editors and publishers .- Christian Watch-

> Religious newspapers are frequently rejectpaper -a paper in reality for which they do not pay, when the money is advanced on the stipulation. It is not the cost which prevents men few indeed, who are utterly unable to meet the small annual expense of \$2 50. If the State would pay it and not murmur, or miss the sum; or if the State or County should abate this of the most frivolous, and sometimes immoral the church, will therefore promote intelligence, which sanctifies the heart and turns it to the pursuit of wisdom.

Intellectual Habits .- The mental operations of men in active life, are often very rapid; the conclusions at which they arrive on subjects, somewhat complicated, are generally correct, but they frequently find themselves unable to state clearly the process of reasoning by which they arrived at the conclusion. Oliver Cromwell, the English protector, is said to have been a person to whom this statement would well, apply. His mind readily insinuated itself into the intricacies of a subject, and while be could assert with confidence that he coul! a satisfactory conclusion, he co ... a arrive at ald not so readily describe the direction he , had taken, or the involutions of the jourr ey.-Upham's Intellect. Philosophy.

e and morosity, together with luxury effeminacy, breed in us long and frequent ints of anger; which by little and little, are gathered together into our souls, like a swarm of hear and wages. render of bees and wasps.—Plutarch.

From the American Baptist Magazine. REVIVAL OF RELIGION. WILLINGTON, Aug. 12, 1830.

MR. EDITOR, Permit me through the medium of your Mag-

azine to communicate to the friends of Christ some further intelligence respecting the recent revival of religion in this town. It may be proper previously to remark that the Baptist church in this place has existed only about a year and a half. It was organized in Dec. 1828, soon after Rev. H. Loomis and a part of his church became Baptists. It is now a little more than a year sinco I accepted the invitation of the Church and Society to the pastoral office. My installation occurred a year ago today. Some few hopeful appearances had been discovered a few days previous to this; but they assumed an aspect so much more encouraging afterwards, that on the Sabbath following I was strongly impressed with the belief that the set time to favor Zion had come. I appointed an inquiry meeting for Tuesday evening, at which there was one present wishing to join the church, and three who were distressed and alarmed with a sense of their guilt and danger. These in a few days obtained hope, and were rejoicing in God their Saviour. Others were convicted, and our inquiry meetings soon became full and peculiarly solemn .-About this time a number of Christian friends, whose minds had been revived, entered into a mutual engagement to spend a certain portion of time individually in their closets every morning at the rising of the sun, in prayer to God, for the outpouring of his Spirit.

The excitement increased in such a manner as to leave no want of evidence that united and to my soul. Much prayer was offered to God fervent prayer availed much. Converts and inquirers were multiplied, and meetings were poor Africans. At the close of the session frequent and crowded. The progress of the hundreds gathered round me to take the part- sition to a sabbath school. They are frequently usework was gradual until the 20th of December, when it suddenly became much more powerful and extensive. The Spirit of God at this saw any one engaged in such a cause, and it ing; raise the tone of moral feeling; and in short, time in several neighborhoods seemed to come appeared to do her heart good. I can truly down as on the day of pentecost, like a mighty rushing wind, bearing down all opposition, sweeping away false refuges, and bringing multitudes to the foot of the cross, crying, "Men to come. May God reward their liberality, and brethren, what shall we do?

The revival now extended into the Presbyterian congregation, and was soon prevalent in every part of the town. More or less in every meeting were under such pungent convictions for sin that they were unable to refrain from tears and audible cries for mercy. In concluding our lectures and conferences, half an hour was spent in supplications for the conversion of sinners, previous to which the anxious were invited to come forward and be seated by themselves. For many weeks in different parts of Address to the Baptist Churches in the State, to acthe town, as soon as this invitation was given | company the first annual report of the Society. from ten to thirty persons were seen prostrating themselves before the Lord, while Christians were importunately pleading that he would have mercy on them. Frequently when meetings were closed, at the usual hour, scarcely an hour or an hour and a half longer had been secure a better observance of the Lord's day. employed in prayer for the wounded in spirit, it was only by my urgent request that they were prevailed upon to retire. On these occasions their cries, "O pray for us"-" Do pray for us" "O God be merciful to me a sinner." were enough to move a heart of stone.

The scene was peculiarly affecting some times when the grey-headed and the children of nine and ten years were kneeling together for prayers. I recollect hearing a man say, when relating his experience to the church, that when he knelt down to be prayed for beside some little children, he felt as though the time had come when the lion and the lamb should lie down together.

Our baptizing seasons have been frequent, stance, I have witnessed a becoming solemnity and decorum. Thirteen months in succes- this means have been allured from idleness and vice. benefits. The whole number added to the church since the revival commenced is one hundred and sixteen-one hundred and two by baptism, and fourteen by letter from other church- are immortal beings-that you and they possess

The principal means which have been blessed in the promotion of this work have been. preaching and the prayers and exhortations of Christians, and especially those of young converts. The ordinance of baptism has also been made instrumental in awakening eight or ten to the knowledge of the truth. In every school in town there were found some of the youth who expressed a hope in the Saviour. In one district the instructer and fifteen of his scholars were delivered from the power of darkness in one week. The revival has had a happy influence on our Bible Class and Sabbath school. Fifty-three of the youth and children belonging to the Sabbath school have been baptized and added to the church. The unusual excitement has subsided, but the state of religious feeling in the church is still interestliberty of the gospel. Two young men from duty, if Providence open the way, to enter the ministry.

The number added to the Presbyterian church under the pastoral care of Rev. B. Wood, is forty-eight; five by letter, and 43 by

One pleasing circumstance among many others I cannot forbear to relate. In visiting from house to house in the commencement of the revival. I called on a man who, with his wife, had indulged a hope for several years, but had never made a public profession of religion. They had, for the most part of the time, lived in a cold and backslidden state. After spending some time in urging them to come out from the world and establish family worship. I closed the interview with prayer. After my departure he called his family together, confessed his neg-

ag e, who is now with her parents a member of the church. From this circumstance I was led to see on the one hand, how much parents are in danger of standing in the way of their chil-dren's salvation; and on the other, how much they can do, by the blessing of God, in bringng their offspring from darkness to light.

In view of this glorious display of grace, we desire as a church humbly to adore the riches of divine goodness, and devote ourselves more fully to the cause of Christ.

Desiring an interest in your prayers, I remain, yours in gospel bonds, SAMUEL S. MALLERY.

The following letter is copied from the [Richmond] Religious Herald. We are happy to hear of the interest manifested in behalf of the good cause in which Mr. Skinner is engaged; and from what has appeared in the above-mentioned paper within a few weeks adopted for their watch word that little monesyllable past, are induced to believe that this interest is rapidly which accomplished so much in the mouth of the increasing in Virginia.

BROTHER KEELING,

Dear Sir,-I have just returned from Middle District Association. I was very kindly and affectionately received. I was encouraged to never know whether it be practicable unless we engaged; and the cause was advocated by sevengaged; and the cause was advocated by several decided advantage. The lengthy evenings—chileral of the ministering brethren, especially by dren have more leisure; add to this, the school will brother Rice. An aged father in the ministry.* gave me ten dollars in a manner that testified least, the usual attractions abroad, which so much his love for the cause. The whole sum collect- captivate the youthful mind at other seasons of the ed on this occasion was \$68 85, and the warm year, are much less inviting at this season. We heart and affectionate feeling manifested, rendered their communications doubly interesting in my behalf, in behalf of my family, and of our ing hand, and give and receive the parting ful and entertaining to parents as well as children blessing. One sister said that she never before say that it was good to be there. I shall never forget that day, and I doubt not its benefits will be extensively experienced in Africa, in years will be eagerly sought by the scholars. and fill their souls with his love.

BENJ. R. SKINNER. Richmond, Sept 1, 1830.

* Elder Benjamin Watkins.

ADDRESS TO SABBATH SCHOOLS,

From the Board of the Connecticut B. S. S. Society. At the last meeting of the managers of the Connecticut Baptist Sabbath School Society, it was resolved that the subscriber should prepare a short

We have neither time nor room in this short address for a lengthy preface, but shall come at once as conclusively as possible to consider the utility of Sabbath Schools. It may be asked by some even at this period of general acknowledged utility of Sabbath Schools, What benefit may be expected to result an individual would leave the house, and when from them? It may be answered-Sabbath schools need not stop here to illustrate this remark, it is obvious to every one who has witnessed their influence. They lessen the crimes of our country. Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, at a late meeting on the subject of sabbath schools in the city of New York, says-" A recent investigation ascertained that of twelve thousand children who had shared in the blessings of this institution, not one had ever been arraigned for This is but a single instance, but it spe volumes in commendation of this institution.

> True the morality of children which this institution thus inculcates and contemplates, is a glorious object; but low indeed must be the views of all who stitution. It aims, under God, at the salvation of the immortal soul. Sabbath school instruction has been the means in the hand of God of the conversion of hundreds of children in our land.

Many missionaries now proclaiming the gospel of pleasant, and impressive; and in every in- Jesus among the heathen, received their first religious impressions in a sabbath school. What numbers by cession, I have had the pleasure of leading wil- and from profaning the Lord's day, led to the house ling converts into the baptismal waters. Bless of God and taught to read the precious word, to revthe Lord, O my soul, and forget not all his erence and lisp forth the praise of Jehovah. Who will not enlist every faculty and power of the soul in this labour of love, this glorious enterprize?

We appeal to you as parents on this subject. Permit us to remind you, that you and your children souls which must exist forever. Remember also that you are accountable veings. God has given you children, and he will shortly require at your hands an account of the manner in which you have dis charged your duty towards them.

The prosperity of a sabbath school depends much very much, upon the interest which Parents take in it. It is next to impossible for a few teachers alone persons. Several school teachers were brought to establish and continue a school successfully without the active co-operation of parents. It is not enough that you do not oppose the institution. You should vigorously sustain it in every possible way. Indifference on this subject is criminal. It frequently paralyzes the exertions of the pastor and discourage

To Teachers.-Teachers should strive for high attainments and qualifications. By this remark we wish not to be understood that none should be em ployed but those possessing high attainments. But is it not an alarming fact, that too many teachers are satisfied with their qualifications? they are not qualified," and will excuse themselves and talk much of their desire to be better qualified. ing, and the converts remain steadfast in the but at the same time do not spend a single hour to inform themselves. This remark however may not among the converts think it their imperious apply to the reader of this, for the very circumstance of his reading it is an evidence of his actually desiring improvement.

Punctuality is all important to teachers. If they are not present the scholars will of course think they have a sufficient excuse. Delinquent scholars should be immediately visited, and encouraged to attend. This we consider of great importance. Teachers should be familiar with their scholars; they should illustrate their lessons by things and facts with which the scholars are acquainted. And this should be done in a manner to interest them, for if this can not be effected, very little good will be produced.-Your object should be nothing lower than to be an instrument, in the hand of God, of converting the souls of your scholars. What an object! The salvation of the immortal soul! Methinks angels would rejoice to be fellow labourers with you. And for your encouragement, remember that the little boy or girl by your side in your sabbath school, may be brought by the blessing of God through your instruction, to love the Saviour and become a missionary to

to pray in their presence. This was the means late you to action. But do not rest satisfied with prayers and efforts of more favoured churches, bers are not dissolved. The dissolution is not prayers and efforts of more favoured churches, bers are not dissolved. The dissolution is not prayers and efforts of more favoured churches, bers are not dissolved. The dissolution is not prayers and efforts of more favoured churches, bers are not dissolved. The dissolution is not prayers and efforts of more favoured churches, bers are not dissolved. The dissolution is not prayers and efforts of more favoured churches, bers are not dissolved. of awakening his oldest daughter, nine years of merely hoping that you may see at some future day, will not cease in behalf of this and other small as fruits of your instruction in a sabbath school, a Henry Martyn, a Carey, or a Judson; if this be your only aim, it is altogether too low. Before they become of a sufficient age to be employed as missionaries among the heathen, yourselves with them may be called into the eternal world. What then should be your aim? We answer, nothing short of the mmediate conversion of your scholars to God. Not that we believe this can be accomplished by mere human exertion; but you may be instrumental in it. What you do therefore, do quickly-do with your might.

Schools in the Winter .- We believe the continu ance of the schools during the winter months is of vital importance, and judging from facts, we also believe it practicable. In a county sunday school union in Ohio, consisting of sixteen schools, their schools have continued through the winter. Their report says: "All the schools have continued in operation through the winter." The report farther remarks: "Many of our schools thought last fall that this would be impracticable; they all however great founder of sabbath schools, and all difficulties vanished. We had only to say, "try," and the mountain became a plain.

Now as the wintry season is approaching let us make the experiment-let us "try." We shall present the claims of the mission in which I am make an attempt. And we fully believe there are the date) he is requested to give us his proper address, ment is therefore interrupted, and that of circumstances which give this season of the year a which shall not be mentioned without his permission. be already organized in the Spring; and last, but not hope every school in the State will make the trial the ensuing winter, and if it is found impracticable is can easily be discontinued. But let us not say it impracticable, without making a trial.

Libraries .- We consider that a well organized library is a very great, if not an indispensible acqui-These little volumes create a taste and habit of read we know of nothing better calculated to make our schools interesting to the scholars, and keep up that interest, than well selected libraries These should be occasionally replenished with new books, which

We would fondly bope that the period is not far listant when there shall be a well organized sabbath school with a good library attached to every Baptist church in the State. We are aware, however, that there are some feeble churches which do not enjoy preaching at all, and others only a part of the time. It follows as a matter of consequence in their opinion. that they cannot have a school. But is this a necessary consequence? Is it not rather an excuse? Are there not those in every church who are able to manage the concerns of a sabbath school? If they have no preaching, or preaching only a part of the reason why there should be schools kept up in such places? Would they not have a direct tendency to keep up meetings on the sabbath-to keep the youth from strolling about on that day-to keep the church and society together, which otherwise might be scat-

Means of exciting and keeping up an interest in Sabbath Schools.—Is it not a lamentable fact, that in many instances when schools have been commenced under favourable appearances, they soon dwindled away? To prevent this, let ministers take a deep interest in this subject. This brings us to state, that at the meeting mentioned at the commencement of this address, the Board unanimously resolved, "That every Minister in the State be re quested to interest himself in the subject of Sabbath Schools." Let him occasionally preach on the subject. Let him converse with parents and children on ject. Let him attend instruct and encourage them. Another very important means of keeping up this interest is, we beieve, social prayer meetings exclusively for teachers.

they make known their wants and desires." Here they may enjoy each others councils, share each others sorrows, as well as familiarly converse on the lesson for the succeeding sabbath. Here they are brought before the throne of grace to realize their insufficiency and dependence on God, and that nothing will be effectually accomplished without his ssing. Here they are brought to feel, and weep and tremble before God, in view of their work Here sentiments are produced which they carry with them to their respective classes the following sabbath and which enable them to evince to their scholars that they are in earnest in seeking their souls' salvation.

Another means of keeping up this interest, is the observance of the Sabbath School Monthly Concert of Prayer. The more we get together and talk and pray over this subject, the more we shall feel-the half asleep on the subject. O, when shall we awake When shall we earnestly remember our sabbath schools in our closets-around the family altar-in the sabbath school concert of prayer, in the great congregation? When this shall take place, the difficulty of exciting and continuing an interest in this heavenly work will subside. But although we may slumber over it, and infidelity may sneer at it and oppose it, the sabbath school cause will move on It is the cause of God, and must prevail.

J. B. BALLARD.

For the Christian Secretary.

The Hartford Union Conference held its last session with the Baptist Church in New Hartford, on the first Wednesday and Thursday of this month. The delegation was not so large as on former occasions, but this did not lessen the interest usually experienced at these meetings. While the absence of breth-ren accustomed to meet with us was regretted, we were enabled to rejoice in the fulfilment of our Lord's promise, "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there am I in he midst of them."

The warmest sympathies of the Conference were awakened by beholding a small and feeble church of Christ, contending with the peculiar embarrassments of its situation, destitute of the regular and stated ministration of the word, yet " standing fast in one spirit, with one mind, striving together for the faith of the gospel;" and an unusual fervency of spirit pervaded the addresses, and animated the prayers that went up to heaven, to plead for the descent of blessings upon this small band of breth-

The happy state of union and strong desire to maintain the regular ministration of the word and ordinances of the gospel in this branch lect of duty, and for the first time attempted the benighted heathen. A hope of this may stimu of Zion, is full of promise. It is hoped that the last resource. The ordinances are null, the Cham-

A lively sense of dependence on the promised aid of the Holy Spirit, led to the adoption of the following resolution.

Resolved. That it be recommended to the Churches in connexion with this Conference, to France. meet on the first evening of its sessions, to supplicate the Divine blessing on the delegates, and on the Church with which they shall have assembled.

The Conference adjourned to meet with the but the officers who were accompanied with a great state of the conference adjourned to meet with the but the officers who were accompanied with a great state of state Baptist Church in Hartford, on the first Wed- display of military force were obliged to for nesday in November next.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, SEPTEMBER 11, 1830.

A communication has been received at this office the resent week, commenting on an article in this paper, reviewing the review of Isabella Campbell, which appeared in the American Sunday S. Teacher's Magazine. The communication is dated * * * * * Conn. report; the Ministry repelled the supposition and signed A Sunday School Superintendant. If the writer lives in this state (as we should understand by If the writer resides out of the state, we wish him to address us previous to the 22d inst. and the article shall immediately appear.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—The particulars of the Revolution in France, reached us too late for insertion | the agitation already produced: in our last; and we cannot in the present paper give all the particulars of this transaction, which have been

It would seem that the crisis had come, when the follows: King must either submit to the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies, a large majority of whom were of liberal principles; or by an unwarranted stretch of power, prevent their assembling, and thus avoid the contest between the ministerial and the liberal party, which must have been too serious for the peace of the King. In this state of things, the King not only dissolved the legislative body, but issued a decree regarding the choice of members of that body hereafter : taking from about three fourths of the people, the right of suffrage. Weak as was the king and the ministry, they knew that if their acts were subject to the investigation of the Press, the people would rise in their might and wrest from them that authority with which they were clothed; to prevent this, they resorted to an act lishers, papermakers. The Constitutional so tyranny, the suspension of the freedom of the periodical oress. This measure was strongly recommended by time, is not this circumstance in fact, a conclusive the Ministry, and was the last important act of that government, on which was then inscribing-" Mene mene, tekel, upharsin." Most of the publishers of papers in Paris, concluded to print, notwithstanding the penalty annexed to this infringement of a decree. In consequence their offices were seized by force, the materials injured, and the publications stopped. Unauthorized power had now proceeded to its utmost limit, On one part were the people-deprived of their rights and privileges - on the other, the king with his weak and desperate ministry. An almost instantaneous effect was produced upon the public. As the expression of their opinion had been disregarded, an almost simultaneous opposition was the result. In one short half open. The Palais Royal, so brilliant in week, the King who had issued such unwise edicts, was of peace, so famous in the commencement of fleeing, with but few followers, he hardly knew whi- revolution, is now but a gloomy prison. They A revolution had been effected, and the community had mostly returned to their accustomed employ. ments. We think it fortunate for that country, that their legislative body is now in session. And if they have needful wisdom, may assist in the constitution of a government, which at the same time that it may have sufficient solidity, will give all the liberty to the people which is necessary for their enjoyment.

ORDINATION.

Mr. David C. Bolles, a member of the Baptist the ordinances, would suddenly restore trang Church in Brooklyn, Ct. was ordained in that town, on the 1st inst. to the work of the Gospel Ministry. A select portion of scripture was read by Rev. George B. lable. We would have it so, say the infamo Atwell, of Woodstock. The introductory prayer was cenary journals. No, we would not have it wi made by Rev. Asa Bronson, of Mansfield. Rev. James Grow, of Thomson, delivered the sermon from Eph.3. 8. Unto me who am less than the least of all saints, is this grace given, that I should preach among the Gentiles the unmore efficiently we shall act, and the deeper interest searchable riches of Christ. The ordaining prayer was shall we take in it. But as a denomination we are offered by Rev. George W. Appleton, of Killingly .-Rev. Augustus Bolles, of Hartford, gave the charge .-The right hand of fellowship was given by Rev. Samuel S. Mallery, of Willington. Concluding prayer by Rev. Chester Tilden, of Willimantic. Benediction by the condidate.-Communicated.

> We have received a notice of donations made to the Rev. Mr. Skinner, in this state, for Missionary purposes, which will appear in our next.

POLITICAL.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE. From the Journal du Commerce.

VIOLATION OF THE CHARTER.-ABOLL. TION OF THE LAWS.

Violence has triumphed in the councils of the King. The constitution of the State is attacked in its oundations-the body politic is dissolved. France is replaced, by the crime of the Ministers, in the provisional situation from which the charter had saved it on the 4th of June 1814.

The legal title, which would legitimate the raising of the taxes in 1831, has been destroyed. The crime for which Ministers are going to answer before the nation, has been characterized by the Royal Court of Paris in the sentence passed upon us with respect to the Breton subscription. In condemning us for having published that document, the Magistrates have declared that the imputation was odious which ascribed to the Ministers the intention of overthrowing the bases of the constitutional guarantees established by the charter, and the design attributed to them criminal, either to enact and to levy taxes not assented to by the two Chambers, or to change illegally the mode of the elections.

The odious imputation has become an official truth this criminal autention is realized.

From Le Globe.

After some preliminary observations, the Globe says, however, the charter and the laws offer us a

cause the Chamber of Deputies has neither bee will not cease in behalf of this and other small sembled nor verified. As far as it exists, it exists the churches in this State, until they all shall bloom still. It is regularly convoked for the 3d, and at events, according to the charter, it ought to me right on the 17th of August; we depend on the

failing to do so as the charter directs. After all, we confide without fear the defence of legal liberty, by legal means, to the bravest nalion the universe: the days of a new glory are come

The Constitutional and the Debals have not a

published this morning.

The Fditors of the National and the Tempilar this morning resisted the officers who came up their presses. They did not resist by open for doors. The presses were then defaced amidst remonstrances of the proprietors. Since this ing the gendarmeric has been stationed on the Boni vards and about the Exchange. There has been some disturbance at the Pala

Royal, and at the hotel of Prince Polignac, the wa dows of which were broken.

From the National

PARIS, July 25 .- It has for these six months often been announced that the laws would be right ted—that a blow of arbitrary power would be stru The good sense of the publi calumny. However, the Moniteur has at last p lished these memorable ordinances which are most striking violation of the laws. Legal goren commenced.

In the situation in which we are placed, obedie ccases to be a duty. The citizens first called up to obey are the writers of the journals; they ou to give the first example of resistance to au which has divested itself of legal character. On the evening of the 26th, the following ordina

was posted up in Paris; which served to incre "We, Prefect of Police, &c. seeing the ording

of the King, dated the 25th inst., which put again force articles 1, 2, and 9, of the law of the 21s October, 13:4, &c., we have ordained and ordain " Art. 1. Every individual who shall distrit

printed writings, on which there shall not be their ndication of the names, profession, and residence the author and of the printer, or who shall gue the public the same writings to read, shall be br before the Commissary of Police of the quarter, the writings shall be seized. "2. Every individual keeping a readingcoffee-house, &c., who shall give to be read, nals or other writings, printed contrary to

dinance of the King, of the 25th inst., rela to the Press, shall be prosecuted as guilty of mis meanours which these journals, or writings, constitute, and his establishment shall be pro PARIS, July 27 .- This ordinance for suspe the liberty of the Press will destroy hundreds of ands of families-the keepers of coffee-hone f reading rooms and libraries, editors, printers,

tween 15,000 and 20,000 copies daily-it will not 5000 hereafter. The number of voters disqual by the Ordinance in the city of Paris alone is no than 9.500. The number that will remain does amount to more than 1,900 .- Private Corres Since the first days of the revolution, Parish

been so agitated as during the last two days. absence of all publicity contributes to this extra dinary excitement; people run to look for ne The police has caused a great number of coffeees, reading-rooms, and places where the jour were usually read, to be shut up. The papers w have appeared this morning without a licence devoured smidst uneasy groups, and almost und bayonets of the gens d'armes. The immense lation of Paris will not obey the ordinances. tests by all the means in its power. The work are every where closed, the rich magazines street Richelien, St. Honore, St. Denis, are The Tuileries are also shut. Every spot a number of persons might collect is on by gendarines, the Royal Guard, and troops of

Meantime the alarminereases every hour. who go from home out of curiosity or otherwise the risk of falling into the midst of assemb which are burrying in all directions, and which armed force has the greatest trouble to restrain both sides blood has flowed. Three gens d'are is said, have been killed, and several workmen, even women, sabred and trodden under foot horses. A word-a single word-the revocat as if by enchantment. But this word does not t it is not even now hoped for, and the conse of this inconceivable provocation are now i woe to him who has taken upon his head this ter responsibility -- National.

MEETING OF THE DEPUTIES. Paris, July 28 .- Couriers have been desp in all directions to summons the Deputies tot of honor. They will quickly arrive. Only them were at Paris yesterday. They assemb will soon make known what they have decide ly one thing preponderates in all their opinio immediate refusal of the taxes to an adminis which has put itself out of the pale of the law the constitutional meeting on the 3d of August day for which the Chambers were convoked)

Paris, July 28 .- Paris is a complete insur Early this morning the Royal insignia (en e were pulled down and burnt in the Palace Publ The populace in a ferment traversed the and stopped and disarmed the military.

Towards noon the National Guard appe and there in uniform. Some patrols of that traversed various quarters of Paris. At this moment (half past one) I write an firing of a regiment of the Royal Guard, and se

pieces of cannon, which are directed against de St. Dennis. It is affirmed that the city of Paris is declar state of siege and that the command of it is

the Duke of Ragura. The Exchange is shut.
Two o'clock - The firing has ceased. In add that the cannon have prevailed: but all

finished. The deputies now present in Paris, to the ber of about 50, have assembled and have de

"That they protested against the ordina the 25th of July, as illegal and criminal. "That they still consider themselves as the

Deputies of France.
"That a deputation should immediately go Commandant of the place, and to the Pri Paris, to ask them to re-organize the Nationa that if they decline, the Guard itself was in meet, permanently to watch over the safety

The Deputies themselves have declared the ng permanent.

From the Journal des Debats. PROTEST OF THE DEPUTIES " The undersigned, regularly elected by eges of Arrondissements, by virtue of it Ordinance of the _____, and conformable Constitutional Charter, and to the laws -, and who ar to the elections of the -

their duties an measures which lately caused to the legal system erty of the pres directly contra Chamber of Pe to the attribute and calculated which equally

"Consider th

moment, and th "In copseq against the said which may rest "And consi could not be the attempt to a novel and art the Constitution of the electorswill still consi deputation by Departments and as incapab forms described ed do not effect election, it is b

Signed by pected to arriv DETAILS O PARIS, Jul to you on Tuc terms:—" We I wrote you every reason to On Tuesday

ry serious aspe

by what you in with a perseve riots, revolts, t ford no examp by young bou the majority. It Some of them thing of the ma got into the thi When we read gendarmey, po the excitement were charged their faces, ret Vive la Charte leon I 1!-I.a connet !- Libe endarmes en a seized the re in vain, for r er Vive l'Empe Heaven kno

smile, but this s better prove th than a full desc Determined, be at that time, of fear and in fought with co workmen, clerk sharp.
I returned t my way again band of men in of one of their the Rue Colber

They took the and exhib amid unceasing armes, aux arm upon my ear a were crowded, shove mention were smashed, centre of the use made of the the wooden gua attacked, the house itself set piers (firemen) bey would not selves to be dis Later all th tacked, and e clock compa ris; but the na

derstood. At

ple began to as

ly at Rue St. the preceding of were outnumb Faubourgs of S leries were ap curred up to the assemble on the and in other pl defeated. At important inci-Ecole Polytech their swords (years of age,) je rated, proceed the command from them; as dence so place force was brou Hotel de Ville the point d'appe du Bac (St. Th and the canno points, and wor for twelve hour leries were at ment of the Ga deans); they we people on Wed

urs Pompiers the gendarmes should have said Paris had been The 5th Regime fire on the peop "Present!"—a Colonel, waitin "Fire!" That

upon his knee, The people thr soldiers, who re ed their position the line) was, in At ten o'cloc

In the Rue Ric the Rue St. Hou 3d Guards main tions to fight. T fully. Not a w the Tuilleries wa

ution is null, beneither been asexists, it exists the 3d, and at all ought to meet by ar the defence of

bravest nation in ory are come for ats have not been the Temps have

ist by open force, nied with a great ged to force the Since this morn. ned on the Boule ce at the Palai

e six months par s would be viola would be struck sed to believe th supposition as r has at last pub es which are th . Legal govern that of force ha

olignac, the win

first called upo nals; they ough ance to authori haracter. llowing ordinand erved to increase ing the ordinance rhich put again law of the 21st ned and ordain

placed, obedienc

o shall distribu all not be the tre a, and residence who shall give d, shall be broug of the quarter, a to be read, jos contrary to the 5th inst., relati as guilty of mis

or writings, m nce for suspend y hundreds of the coffee-houses tors, printers, p stitutionel sold ily-it will not voters disquali ris alone is not ill remain does rivate Correspo ution, Paris has

ast two days. tes to this extra o look for news ber of coffee-ho where the jour The papers wh hout a licence nd almost under he immense po rdinances. It r. The works h magazines o t. Denis, are o brilliant in t mencement of

prison. The ga e passages clear Every spot wh and troops of y or otherwise. 1st of assemb ions, and which ble to restrait ree gens d'arm eral workmen, n under foot b -the revocati restore trange rord does not co d the conseque n are now inc

not have it so: is head this ter DEPUTIES. ve been despat Deputies to the bey assembled, have decided. their opinion o an administra pale of the law, e 3d of August e convoked) nplete insurrec insignia (en eig ne Palace Publi versed the str litary. nard appeared trois of that G ris.
) I write amids

Guard, and set aris is declared Paris, to the and have decid

riminal. mselves as the mediately got the National G itself was invit er the safety declared their

Debats. DEPUTIES." elected by the conformably !

delivered which the advisers of the Crown have measures which the advisers of the Crown have measures which the advisers of the Crown have and a battery of six pieces, also of the Guarde. The pessures which the advised for the overthrow of Tuileries and Louvre were occupied by a regiment and consider the proclaimed for the overthrow of Swiss Const. he legal system of elections, and the ruin of the lib- of Swiss Guards. Unhappy men! the example of former days was lost upon them. They have pererly of the press. The same measures contained in the ordinances

are in the opinion of the undersigned, ectly contrary to the constitutional rights of the breakfast-all the rest, to whom I have referred. mber of Peers, to the public rights of the French, were on the qui vive, ready to mount or fall in. Chamber of reers, to the puone rights of the French, to the attributes and to the decrees of the tribunal, and calculated to throw the State into confusion, with acquair endangers, the present of the reserver. sal calculated to the state into confusion, shich equally strength the peace of the present someth, and the security of the future.

"In consequence, the undersigned, inviolably

faithful to their oath, protest in concert, not only gainst the said measures, but against all the acts which may result from them.

Chamber of Deputies not having been constituted, tolling of the tocsin, produced sensations the nature of which may be legally dissolved—on the other, that the attempt to form a new Chamber of Deputies in anovel and arbitrary manner, is directly opposed to out. the Constitutional Charter, and to the acquired rights the electors—the undersigned declare that they of the electors—the dudersigned declare that they in arms against the people in Paris. The tri-colored from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him withdeputation by the Colleges of Arrondissement and The joy was universal. rill still consider themselves as legally clothed the sill still consider themselves as legally clothed.

The population by the Colleges of Arrondissement and separate still still consider themselves as legally clothed. The population by the Colleges of Arrondissement and separate still still consider themselves as legally clothed. The population by the Colleges of Arrondissement and separate still still still still still consider themselves as legally clothed. The population by the Colleges of Arrondissement and still sti

sected to arrive on the 30th or 31st.] DETAILS OF THE LATE CONFLICTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, July 30 .- A postscript to my private note to you on Tuesday evening was couched in these to receive the approbation of the people. I wrote you two notes on Wednesday, but I have every reason to believe they were destroyed.

On Tuesday evening matters began to wear a vereserious aspect. The gendarmes posted on the Place du Palais Royal were incessantly attacked, by what you in London would call a mob of dandies. with a perseverance and desperation of which all the is, revolts, tumults, or revolutions of England afford no example. They were supported, it is true, by young bourgeois, and by the lower classes, but the majority, by five o'clock, were Paris fops, with rattans in their hands and pistols in their pockets.
Some of them were killed. Wishing to see something of the matter, I took a cabroilet and attempted to drive through the Place du Palais Royal, and got into the thick of the fight. The cab-driver had been a chasseur a cheval of the Imperial Guard. When we reached the tails of the horses of the line gendarmey, posted opposite the Rue Froidmantau, the excitement was too much for him. The people were charged by the cavalry-fired their pistols in their faces, retired, and returned to the attack, with eries of Vengeance !-- Liberte !-- A bas le Roi !-Vwe la Charte !-- Vive l'Empereur !-- Vive Napo-Vive la Charte!—Vive PEmpereur!—Vive Napo-leon II!—La Mort a Polignac!—La Mort a Pey-leon II!—La Mort a Polignac!—La Mort a Pey-ponnet!—Liberte ou la Mort!—This was too much for my coacher. He lost his head, and charged the gendarmes en arreiere with his miserable old horse. gendarmes en arreiere with his miserable old horse. I seized the reins and checked him, knowing how much he was compromising my safety, but it was in vain, for rising on his feet, and flourishing his borne to a spot opposite to the eastern gate of that

er Vive l'Empereur! Heaven knows I am in no humor for provoking a mile, but this and a few other trifling incidents will Mars, and there appropriately interred. A considbetter prove the state of the city, and of the parties, erable number, among whom were 4 Englishmen, than a full description.

Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to be at that time, I fancied I saw thus early symptoms of fear and indecision among them. Still they fought with certainty and desperation, but every moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, moment their assailants were reinforced by boys, moment their assailants, coachmen, and, in short, ders as canaille, been put in possession of all the distance posts of the metropolis, and occupied them Determined, as some imagined the gendarmes to

I returned home, and after dinner was making streets the female inhabitants were to be seen seatmy way again to the Palais Royal, when I met a band of men in the Rue Vivienne, bearing the corpse of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed of one of their unhappy comrades. As they passed instances of this benevolent disposition. All the apon my ear at intervals; but although the streets many thousand streets it contains, but every street were crowded, no other sound was heard, save those of them is capable of long and protracted defence, were smashed, their long cords left dangling in the centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful centre of the street, bringing to mind the dreadful artillery from Vincennes marched up to St. Cloud. above mentioned. A little later and the lanterns the means for which however, I do not feel at liberty of the departmental and municipal administrations. attacked, the gendarmes expelled, and the guardhouse itself set on fire. A party of Sapeurs Pompiers (firemen) arrived to extinguish the flames, but they would not be allowed to act, and suffered them-

Faubourgs of St. Antoine and Marceau. The Tuil-leries were approached, but no act of hostility oc-

curred up to ten o'clock. In the mean while the

bravest of the ciderant Garde Nationale began to

assemble on the Boulevards, in the Place de Greve,

and in other places, with the certainty of death if

defeated. At the same moment a new and most

mportant incident occurred. The students of the

Ecole Polytechnique, having been dismissed without their swords (lads of from fifteen to twenty-three

years of age,) joined the people to a man, then sepa-

rated, proceeding singly to different parts to take

the command of the people, or rather to receive it from them; and nobly did they repay the confi-

dence so placed in them. In an hour an immense

force was brought to bear on several points. The

Hotel de Ville was attacked, carried and became

the point d'appuil The depot of artillery in the Rue

du Bac (St. Thomas d'Aquin) was equally carried, and the cannon carried off to the most important

points, and worked with amazing coolness and effect

for twelve hours by those heroic youths. The Tuil-

eries were attacked, and defended by the 3d Regi-

ment of the Garde Royale (all of whom were Ven-deans); they were the first soldiers who fired on the

people on Wednesday. Early in the day the Sape-

ors Pompiers surrendered. A large proportion of

the gendarmes soon followed their example. I

The 5th Regiment were ordered "Make ready!"

selves to be disarmed.

troops. The Duc de Bordeaux, is said to be there. Poor child! I am sure he would not be molested. If menaced, he would certainly be preserved by the Garde National, at the expense of their lives ; yea, even the commonest labourer would answer for his Later all the armorers' shops in Paris were attacked, and every weapon carried off. At eleven The Priests had all disappeared or, if visible were tacked, and every weapon carried off. At eleven o'clock comparative quiet reigned throughout Paris; but the nature of such a calm could not be understood. At four c'clock in the morning the peoderstood. derstood. At four o'clock in the morning the peotection of the nation, and might resume their funcple began to assemble at many points, but principaltions in security. at Rue St. Honore. The well dressed mob of the preceding day reappeared, and reinforced, but were outnumbered by the terrible men from the

with these words : " No more Bourbons."

July 31. This is surely the most extraordinary

vesterday, Paris was filled with 150,000 men enga-

combatants, the shricks and groans of the wounded and dying. Yesterday morning all was calm. The

military service was performed with order and pre-

figured as soldiers; under the influence to be sure,

of those heroic youths, the scholars of the Ecole Po-

A decent gravity reigned every where during the

day. At every instant were to be met men carrying

who fell on the preceding day, were buried in the

They have, in consequence, all returned to their churches. A large force has assembled at Versailles and St. Cloud, with the intention, it is said, of remaining there. They do not intend attacking Paris, it is believed, but, if attacked, they will fight. They occupy Meudon and Mount Valerien (the heights to the right and left of St. Cloud.) Several hundred soldiers of the regiment of the Guard, are said to have left their regiments within these two days, and are to be met with in Paris with their

moustaches shaven off. The number of men under arms this day is comparatively small. The chateau of the Tuilleries remains in the hands of the brave fellows who took it. If this were a subject upon which one could be pleasant, these extraordinary men would present ample materials; for, as you may guess, their costume is as various as their employments were from which they rushed into battle. They are principally of the working classes, and on Thursday night presented a most grotesque appearance.

The loss of both parties of Thursday was immense. It was evident to every man who saw them that the French troops were dejected. Some of them had not tasted food for thirty hours. They fought, moreover, against their own countrymen.-The poor Swiss had still more cause for dejection, for they apprehended that no quarter would be shown them. They were wrong, for the lives of all who surrendered were spared. The people fought

uld have said earlier that the whole garrison of At one point a woman, in the costume of her sex. Paris had been ordered out on the preceding night. headed the Burgeois, and was the boldest of the combatants. A woman dressed in man's clothes, are on the people on the Boulevard. They did so. fought at the attack of the Swiss barracks, in the Rue Plumet. The 3d regiment of the Guard (Venresent!"-and they turned their pieces on their onel, waiting with singular coolness for the word deans) fought with extraordinary bravery and devo-"Fire!" That officer immediately broke his sword Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their tion. Many of the Cuirassiers surrendered their bleu. The Colonels ordered them to halt, and had the people threw themselves into the arms of the of men in the country, fought with heroism and conbe people threw themselves into the arms of the of men in the country, fought with heroism and con-diers, who received their embrace, but maintain-stancy, but were dreadfully cut up. Many of them, ed their position. "Viva la ligne." (regiments of the line) was, in consequence, during the night, and (private soldiers) were young men of family. The manner in which the Swiss fought, and the nature fer since, a constant exclamation with the people. of the engagement, may be taken from the follow-At ten o'clock, I went to the Place du Carousel. ing instance: A company of them defended one portion of the Rue St. Honore. They were reducted to 60 when I saw them, and fought in three istration which has just fallen with the power of in the Rue Richelieu, and all the neighborhood of the Rue St. Honore, the parties were en face. The 3d Guards maintained the appearance of determinalines of single files. The people occupied the whole Charles X.
breadth of the street in front of them. The formost The following are appointed Provisional Commisone to fight. The people were accumulating fright-Not a word was spoken. The Garden of

est here, at the Louvre, the Tuileries, and at the Place de Greve, was maintained with the most deadly obstinacy. The Rue St. Honore for two days was a perpetual scene of slaughter. There may e counted in front of a house which forms the cor A few soldiers of the Garde were eating their ner of the streets de Rohan and St. Honore, 5,000 shot holes. The Louvre (except the picture gallery-what a nation,) was on all sides attacked and defended at the same moment, and for hours. In For ten hours the war raged incessantly. On every hand, without intermission, musketry rolled, the court of the Louvre, a field piece was planted cannons thundered, shouts and cries were heard. I proceeded to a remote quarter of the town, which I opposite the Institute. Here the fighting was so found quiet as on ordinary occasions; but the cruel dreadful, and so maintained, that the front of the found quiet as on ordinary occasions; but the cruel certainty that death ensued among some of the Palace of the Institute is speckled with musket and grape shot. One cannon ball only appears to have been fired. It has smashed a portion of the wall, combatants every instant, the still more appalling gainst the solid and of the series and the solid and from them.

doubt respecting the event, the dread of danger been fired. It has smashed a portion them, to receive the orders of the General at the town which menaced every man in Paris, and the doleful and from its elevation, must have caused dreadful hotel, to which he is now proceeding, and to wait to be a considering the torse of the doleful and from its elevation, must have caused dreadful hotel, to which he is now proceeding, and to wait to be a constituted to be execution in sweeping the bridge. The attack on the Tuilleries was not of as long duration—it was At ten o'clock the Tuileries and Louvre still held over in two or three hours. A young fellow marched on with a tri-coloured flag at the head of At four o'clock in the evening there was not a man in arms against the people in Paris. The tri-colored from the front of the Chateau, whistled by him with-

by the duties which they derive from their legal detection, it is because they are hindered by absolute dection, it is because they are hindered by absolute violence.

[Signed by 62 Deputies. Many others were expected by a property of the arrive on the 30th or 31st.]

The Duc d'Orleans will be King. His son is marching to Paris in aid of the Burgeois, at the head against some of the finest troops in the universe of the arrive on the 30th or 31st.] of his regiment of Hussars. Gen. Gerard is at throughout the day, and until those troops retreat-

the head of the armed force under La Fayette. The ed. The Lieutenancy of the kingdom is offered to the Royal emblems and every mention of Royalty have disappeared every where. The King of France, Duc d'Orleans. The King is said to have gone to whoever he shall be, must be a very limited monarch to receive the approbation of the people.

Lille. All the emblems of Royalty are removed, and the names of streets referring to it are expun-Napoleon II. is in the mouths of all the lower orged. The Deputies are again assembled this moment at La Fittes.

The newspapers will give you other particulars.
The troops are assembling in the Place du Carousel, to march upon St. Cloud, but there will be little Several of the officers of the Garde Royal who fought on Wednesday, have resigned their commissions; among others, Count (I think) Latour du Pin, giving as his reason, his objection to fight At the moment I write, there are placards posted against his countrymen.

The shops are still very generally closed, notwithstanding the proclamation of the municipality. nation on the face of the earth. The day before As you may suppose, much distress would be felt by the people, being all unemployed, had no arrange ged in mortal combat; its streets ran rivers of blood ments been made for their subsistence. and reverberated the thunder of artillery; the roll

The order that prevails, reflects upon the people of musketry; the perpetual tapping of the pas de and their chiefs the highest honour. The National charge; the tolling of the tocsin, the cheers of the Guard will have immortalized itself by its exemplary conduct in protecting persons and property from possible injury. To the credit of Parisians be it known, that, amid all their excitement, no foreigncision by 100,000 men, who never before this week er has been insulted. Money is not to be had. The money changers

have all disappeared, so that foreign coin, er securi lytechnique and the example of the National Guards. ties, cannot be turned into French specie. From Paris papers of July 31st and Aug. 1st.

> PROCLAMATION. ADDRESSED TO THE FRENCH, BY THE DEPUTIES OF

DEPARTMENTS ASSEMBLED AT PARIS. Frenchmen !- France is free. Absolute power has raised its standard; the heroic population of Paris has overthrown it. Paris attacked, has made the sacred cause triumph by arms which had tri-umphed in vain in the elections. A power which conquelte over his head, he roared with all his pow- building yesterday, and buried with military honusurped our rights, and disturbed our repose, threatours. Nearly as many were put on board of a lightened at once liberty and order. We return to the er, and brought down the Seine to the Champ de possession of order and liberty. There is no more fear for acquired rights—no more barrier between us and the rights which we still want. A Government which may, without delay, secure to us these advantages, is now the first want of our country. Frenchmen!—Those of your Deputies who are already at Paris have assembled; and till the Chambers can regularly intervene, they have invited a Frenchman who has never fought but for France, the Duke of Orleans, to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom. This is, in with the air of veterans. Along the quays and their opinion, the surest means promptly to accom-

the Rue Colbert, where there was (was, indeed!) a milliners and their shopwomen and workwomen, its interests, and professed its principles. He will

Paris is so fortified interiorly, that a million of armes, aux armes!" The report of an odd shot fell men would hardly suffice to carry it. I forget how the intervent on of the National Guards in the choice The re-establishment of the National Guard, with of the officers.

The interventions of the citizens in the formation The Jury for the transgressions of the Press; the legally organized responsibility of the Ministers, and the secondary agents of the Administration.

The situation of the Military legally secured. The re-election of the Deputies appointed to the public offices we shall give a length to our institutions, in concert with the head of the State, the developements of which they have need.

Frenchmen-The Duke of Orleans himself has safety, if he were thrown upon him for protection. already spoken, and his language is that which is

> of the laws, and the maintainance of the rights of the nation."

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth."

Paris July 31-Noon. From the Journal du Commerce.

" Inhabitants of Paris,-The Deputies of France at this moment assembled at Paris, have expressed to me the desire that I should repair to this capital to exercise the functions of Lieutenant-General of

the kingdom. "I have not hesitated to come and share your dangers, to place myself in the midst of your heroic population, and to exert all my efforts to preserve you from the calamaties of civil war and of anarchy. " On returning to the city of Paris, I wore with pride those glorious colours which you have resumed,

and which I myself long wore. " The Chambers are going to assemble, they will consider of the means of securing the reign of the laws, and the maintenance of the nation.

"The Charter will henceforward be a truth. "LOUIS PHILIPPE D'ORLEANS."

(From the Moniteur of Saturday) Paris, July 30. Two rich manufacturers, deputed by the city of Rouen, came this morning to M. Lafitte. The authorities of Rouen have submitted in the name of the population. The ordinances were then considered as null and void.

The population has not moved from Rouen, but offers Paris 40,000 men. The deputies are this moment setting out in order to station this reinforcement on the road, waiting for further orders,

The population of Verseilles have taken up arms. The troops are shut up in their barracks, and they mounce pacific intentions.

Yesterday evening two regiments of the line arring at Paris appeared at the barriers of Fontainat the barrier, after which they made their troops ace about, and departed.

Extraordinary supplement to the Moniteur, July 31. PARIS July 31 .- It has been necessary to desig-

the Tuilleries was closed. In the Place du Carousel would fall pierced with balls, before he could wheel, de l' Eure; Finance, Baron Louis; War, Gen. Ge.

"Consider themselves as absolutely obliged by I found three squadrons of Lancers of the Garde Ro- to gain the rear. The same occurred to the next, rard; Marine, M. de Rigny; Foreign Affairs, M. and so on until they had every one fallen. The con- Bignon; Public Instruction, M. Guizot; Interior and Public Works, M. Cassimir Perrier.

(Signed) Lobau, Mauguin, M. de Puyraven, De Scohen. STAFF OF THE NATIONAL GUARD. OFFICIAL.

Sent to the Municipality of Paris.

General Lafayette announces to the Mayors and Members of the different arrondissments, that he has accepted the command in chief of the National Guard, which has been offered to him by the voice of the public, and which has been conferred upon him by the Deputies now assembled at the bouse of M. Lafitte. He invites the Mayor and Municipal Committees of each arrondissment to send an officer for him there.

By order of Gen. LAFAYETTE. Member of the constitutional Municipal Committee of the City of Paris. LOBAN CASSIMIR PERRIER ODIER General GERARD.

PROCLAMATION.

"Fellow-Citizens-You have by unanimous acclamation elected me your General. I shall prove myself worthy of of the choice of the Parisian National Guard. We fight for our laws and our liberties. "Fellow-Citizens - Our triumph is certain. I be seech you to obey the orders of the Chiefs that will be given you, and that cordially. The troops of the line have already given way. The Guards are ready to do the same. The traitors who have excited the civil war, and who thought to massacre the people with impunity, will soon be forced to account before the tribunals for their violation of the laws and their sanguinary plots.

"Signed at the General quarters,
"Le General du Bourg. " LAFAYETTE. Paris, July 29. MUNICIPAL COMMISSION OF PARIS. Paris, July 31-Inhabitants of Paris-Charles

X has ceased to reign over France. Not being able to forget the origin of his authority, he has always considered himself the enemy of our country, and list Wednesday in October next, at 10 o'clock, A. of its liberties which he could not understand.

After having clandestinely attacked our institu-tions by all the means which fraud and hypocrisy gave him, he resolved when he thought himself strong enough to destroy them openly, to drown them in the blood of the French.

Some instances have sufficed to annihilate this corrupt Government, which has been only a permanent conspiracy against the liberty and prosperity of France. The nation alone is standing adorned with first Tuesday in October next, at 3 o'clock, P. M. H. STANWOOD, Rec. See'ry. of itself.

[The remainder of the proclamation is a panegyric on the inhabitants of Paris.]

The Moniteur contains some news from the Departments. Wherever the Ordinances and the events of Paris were known, the sentiments of the people have been expressed with the same indignation against the measures of the court, and the same enthusiasm for the Charter and the liberty of the Press have been displayed.

From the Messenger des Chambres of Aug. 1. Paris, July 31.—Charles X. is at Chartres. The Court intends to go to the Loire to organize the scourge of civil war in the ancient Vendee. They

are accompanied only by the Swiss. The Royal Guard, in a state of complete discouragemen, disorganization and desertion, has remained at St. Cloud and Verseilles, with the artillery. PARIS. July 31 .- The Dutchess of Berri made the

most energetic remonstrances to Charles X, telling him that she was a mother, and that the brilliant destiny of her son was for ever endangered by his obstinate perseverance in an oppressive system. Charles X. it is said, received the Princess very ill and forbid her his presence.

Paris, July 31, evening.—The streets are now

crowded with persons laughing and as gay as if they had come from a dance. The King had yesterday 15,000 men with him at St. Cloud, all chosen for their loyalty. The greatest part left him and the tri-col oured flag is now floating over the Palace of St. the Rue Colbert, where there was (was, indeed.) a swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful. Swiss post, their cries of vengeance were frightful. They took the body to the place de la Bourse, stripted and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and ped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and ped and exhibited it, surrounded by candles, and ped in making lint.

Its interests, and protessed its principles. Our rights for he will derive his own from us. We shall secure to ourselves by laws all the guarantees to liberty, strong and durable. Cloud. Never was there a more glorious week for Bancraft. armed. The united French army would not be able to put down the spirit now existing!"

Another Englishman now in Paris, writes thus :-We have emerged from a dreadful crisis. Tyranny is subdued and liberty has triumphed. Glory and honor to the Parisians they have achieved a mighty action. For three days Paris has been a scene of warfare. Blood has flowed in torrents; at least 3,000 men have fallen on both sides; some say 5.000; but the military are the principal sufferers. The spirit of the people was inconceivable: they successively carried every post, drove the soldiers before them, took the Tuilleries, the Bouvre and all public buildings by assault. Yesterday at 6 o'clock, all Paris was in the hands of the citizens. To their honor be it said, property-public or private-was everywhere respected.

PARIS, Saturday evening, July 31st-All is tranquil here. The gates of the city are open, and the streets which had been torn up by the populace, with the intention of throwing the stones from the tops of the houses upon the military are repairing. The King of France has fled to Nantz, accompanied by the duke of Bordeaux and other members of the royal family. They have carried off with them the crown and all the jewels. They will there wait for the ex-ministers, when it will be decided whether they will return to Germany or to England.
—Such of the Swiss Guard who had survived the carnage have forsaken the King.

ALGIERS .- An officer of the French army at

Algiers, gives the following description of it: To reach this place, we passed through a coun try little worthy of notice; sands, hills, and heaths, with laurel, myrtle, and thorns; but round Algiers, the soil is very superior; orange, lemon, date, and palm trees, mixed with the fruit trees of Europe, prove its fertility, although their sad condition shows the indolence of the cultivator. Near the town, there are country-houses, some of which are very pretty, in their way, though the architecture is sufficiently grotesque. The outside of the houses are white-washed, the interior is lined with marble and porcelain: they contain little furniture, but they have good fountains, and every house has an excel lent stock of poultry."

A letter from Trieste, says, that on the 30th of June, at eleven at night, the dome of the church of Notre Dame fe'l down with a dreadful crash. church was built in 1130. If the accident had happened during the day, above one hundred person would have perished. An altar is destroyed, and several pictures, and statues, are among the ruins.

A steam coach is about to run between Leipsic and Dresden, in which an apparatus to consume the smoke, fixed to the machinery, prevents the danger of frightening the horses that are met, as is the case

of society, is more extensively organized than we who may favour him with custom, with garments are at present allowed to state.

Private letters received by express, state that the Bank at Paris is again open, and discounts are as before. The workmen have returned to their daily SUMMARY.

Rail Road Car .- The Baltimore Gazette mentions the first Rail Road Car propelled by steam, proceeded the whole distance from Baltimore to Ellicot's Mills on Saturday last, and tested a most important principle, that curvitures of 400 feet radius, offer no material impediment to the use of steam power on rail roads, when the wheels are constructed with a cone, on the principles ascertained by Mr. Knight, Engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio rail road company, to be applicable to such curvatures. The engineers in England have been so decidedly of opinion, that locomotive steam engines could not be used on curved rails, that it was much doubted whether the many curvatures on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, would not exclude the use of steam

CENSUS .- CONNECTICUT.

The following census of the towns in New London County, is given in the New Haven Register.

1830—New London, 4,356. Norwich, 5,160.— North Stonington, 2,840. Stonington, 3,401. Preston, 1,935. Groton, 4,305, Griswold, 2,212.— Franklin, 1,200. Lisbon, 1,166. Waterford— 2,475.

The Nashville Whig, of the 26th ult. says, "The bloody duel affirmed to have been recently fought somewhere in the state of Mississippi, between Drs. Smith and Jeffries, turns out to be a hoax."

Ebenezer Cox, convicted of murdering Col.

CICERONEAN LYCEUM.

(Meeting Monday Evening, 13th inst.) QUESTION FOR DISCUSSION,-

"Which is best adopted to the situation of France at the present period, a Monarchical or Republican form of Government ?"

NOTICE.

THE New-Haven Baptist Association, will hold its next session with the Church in Bristol, on the M. The brethren of the Association are requested to tarry after the business is closed, as long as may be thought expedient, for preaching, exhortation, &c.

H. STANWOOD.

There will be a Meeting of the Board of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society in Bristol, the

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. Mr. Spring, Mr. Jerome Murphy, of East Hartford, to Miss Harriet Bartholomew of this city. Rev. Asa Turner, of Templeton, Mass. to Miss Martha Bull, daughter of Dr.

Isaac D. Bull, of this city.

At Westfield, Mass. Mr. S. G. Langdon, of this city, to Miss Sarah M. Post, daughter of Mr. Abner

At Bridgeport, Mr. Harvey Brag, to Miss Maria Weeks. At Middletown, by the Rev. Mr. Cookson, Mr. Joseph Roberts, to Miss Clarissa Roberts. By Rev. Mr. Pyne, Edwin F. Johnson, Esq. to Miss Charlotte Shaler, daughter of the late Nathaniel Shaler. Esq. By the Rev. Mr. Burch, Mr. William Stephens, to Miss Alma Miller. By the Rev. Mr. Jar-

vis, Mr. Godfrey Hopkins, of Chatham, to Miss Nancy Stillman, of Middletown.

At New Haven, Rev. Wm. S. Porter, to Miss
Jane Bradley, daughter of Zebul Bradley, Esq. of

At St. Louis, Missouri, Dr. B. Gillett, to Mrs. Elizabeth Collins, daughter of Christopher Saunders, Esq. formerly of this city,

DIED.

In this city, Miss Hannah Moore, aged 57.
At East Windsor, on Monday the 6th inst. Miss Mary Ann Bancraft, 14, daughter of Mr. Francis

At Farmington, Miss Lemyra Whitmore, 57. At West Hartford, Mrs. Lucy Sedgwick, wife of Mr. Levi Sedgwick. 26.

At Wiotonbury, Mrs. Martha Hoskins, 71. A: Norwich, Mr. Oliver Williams, 34. Mrs. Charlotte Robbins, 28.

At Farmington, Capt. Isaac Buck, 85. At Woodstock, Mr. Andrew Brown, 78.

At Middletown, Mrs. Jennet M. Loomis, 35, wife A. A. Loomis, Esq. At Hampton, Doct. Jacob Hovey, 70. At Pomfret, Mr. Silas Day, 74.

At Tolland, Mr. John Winslow, 74. At Mansfield, Mrs. Welch, widow of the late Dr Joses C. Welch, 56. At Cheshire, Mrs. Esther Todd, of North Haven.

At Simsbury, Mr. Noah Hoskins, 39. At Saugatuck, Mr. Theodore Davenport, 21, son f Mr. Wm. Davenport, of New Canaan. At Camarioca, Island of Cuba, on the 3th July,

Mr. George Smith, of this city, 37. ANTHRACITE COAL

THE Subscriber offers for sale, in lots of Five Tons or over, Coal at \$6.75 per ton, from the vessel now discharging. This Coal is the same article and of the same quality which has been so highly recommended and represented to be of an ex-traordinary quality, by I. D. Bull, Esq. Reuben Langdon, Esq. and Messrs Hudson & Co. The above Coal is known by the name of Scuylkill, Peach Orchard, or Peacock Coal.

Also for sale at the lowest market price. LEHIGH, LACKAWANNA, SIDNEY & RICHMOND COALS.

Those in want of Coal can be supplied with any quantity, by PETER MORTON,

Foot of State street. August 14.

TO THE PUBLIC. WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has just received from New-York, the latest London fashions, and a general assortment of fashionable fancy cloths,

CONSISTING OF Brown, Mix't, Olive, Black, and Blue

BROADCLOTHS, Blue, Black and fancy CASSIMERES, and a general assortment of fancy vestings,

CRAVATS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, &c. He likewise wishes to inform his friends and the public, that he has obtained Mr. Noble's celebrated with the common engines.

Very important advices will be received from the Peninsula within a few weeks. The efforts to be made there immediately in favour of a rational state of society, is more extensively organized than we favour him with conscommodate those

made to order, and in a style not to be suspensed by any establishment in the city.
N. B. Particular attention paid to cutting garments at all times, on the most reasonable terms. Hartford, August 12th, 1830.

and of it is give ceased. I need

the laws re

POETRY.

For the Christian Secretary.

LINES TO A FRIEND WHO HAD ADDRESSED TO ME SOME VERSES ON THE

REAUTIES OF NATURE. While J _____, enraptured, sings the charms Of flow'ry meads and verdant groves, His friend, to whom his bosom warms, Will chant a theme he better loves.

For O, though Nature's face be fair, And beautiful her summer dress ; Tho' vernal sweets perfume the air, And all things breathe of happiness;

I'll turn me from the outward scene On which my eye has gazed so long, And teach my muse to seek within The heart a theme of nobler song. I'll tell of those superior charms,

That fill the soul with rapture sweet. That draw us from the earth's cold arms, And keep from harm our wandering feet.

Redeeming grace ! how bright it shines On the dark path we trod before-A rainbow on the clouds of life, That tells the storm will soon be o'er.

Religion, friendship, hope and love, Unite their beauties in its beams, And lift our lingering souls above This dear, deceitful world of dreams.

MR. MERCER'S LETTER ON ORDINATION, Addressed to the Baptist Convention of Georgia. Concluded from page 132.

2. Examination .- If the call of God, inspi ring holy qualities, fitting men for the responsible office, be the governing principle in ordination, then an examination into these facts must be indispensable. If a man must desire the office-be apt to teach and blameless, these things must be inquired into. By whom should the examination be conducted? By the church? by no means; the church is the proper Judge of character. But by the Presbytery, or session of Elders. These, being duly called, should proceed to inquire of the church relative to the character of the candidate both in and out of the church, and of the usefulness of his gifts; and then of him relative to the soundness of his faith-his desires of the office-his motives leading him to take it upon him, and the objects he has in view, to be accomplished by his instrumentality; of which last the Presbytery is the best judge. The whole to be conducted according to the requisitions of scripture. And if all (both Church and Presbytery) are unanimously and comfortably agreed (for there must be no schism in this case) that the thing is of the Lord, then let the Presbytery proceed.

3. By prayer and fasting (the church uniting in these) with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery (or of one on the part of the rest) to set him apart to the great work of the ministry. In the use of prayer and fasting, in the manner of ordination, all are agreed; but to the laying on of hands, objection is made-First, because it is not always mentioned in cases of ordination, in connexion with them. But the argument is just as fair against prayer and fast-But would not this be a sinful negligence? is not restricted in scripture, either to the Apostles, or the gifts of the holy Ghost. The prophets and Teachers in the church at Antioch used it, and Timothy is allowed and cautioned about its use, and these were not Apostles. And there is no case of ordination on record where the Apostles exclusively presided; or where the gesture was used to impart the gift of the Holy Ghost. In most instances those ordained were full, already, of the Holy Ghostso that this objection has no support from scripture. But from the scriptural account we have of this rite in ordination to church, or ministerial offices (for it is used in both; and from the fitness of its meaning to convey the sense of the Presbytery in approving and receiving a fellow-brother into the ministry; and from its being the only outward sign, used in ordinations recorded in the practise of the Apostles, we are decidedly of opinion it should never be wanting in "the manner of ordination"

Let it be further considered, that Paul attaches importance to the "laying on of hands" acceptance of honor, or official dignity trans- he was compelled to disclose to his wife the

tions. The word (anedeixen) used by Luke "to appoint to office by some outward sign." And that this word is used in this sense : " often by the profane writers, and in the apochryphal books." What outward sign our Lord used in consecrating the seventy we are not teach all things whatsoever he had commanded them; we are not at liberty to believe they did, or taught what was not laid down in the examples and instructions of their Lord. The carefulness of Paul to distinguish his own sentihis hands on them.

Holy Ghost; for they were full of it; but doubt- Saviour. less to approve and confirm them in their of-

When Paul and Barnabas were by the divine order, set apart to the work of preaching the unsearchable riches of the gospel of Christ to a dying world, the prophets and teachers in the church at Antioch, " Fasted and prayed and laid their hands on them and sent them away." For what? They were already called to the work. It must have been to give the outward sign, and approval of the inward call thereto.-Paul, and the Elders associated with him in the ordination of Timothy, laid their hands on him, not to give him a gift, but to give an outward sign of that gift, which was in him by the spirit of prophesy. The solemn charge given Timothy, in reference to the use of this gesture shows that Paul viewed it as the consecrating

But it is alleged, the account given us of the ordination of the Elders in Acts xiv. 23. affords us no evidence of the use of this ceremony; but it is believed, a minute construction of that text will prove the contrary. It is granted the verb Cheirotoneo is intransitive and literally signifies to extend or stretch out the hand, and is used for appointments made by suffrage, or holding up the hand as a mode of choosing .-The word used expresses the state of being chosen, as in 2 Cor. viii. 19. Here the brother is the subject of the verb and the churches choosing, are in the genitive. But the order of words in the text is altogether different, and word here used (Cheirotonesantes) is an active transitive participle agreeing with Paul and Barnabas understood, and governing (Presbu- general character, together with a thorough and case the act must pass over from the agents to tives and actions, and the effect they have had the objects, and if the act of the verb is to ex-tend the hand, then the hands of the Apostles mg, because they are not always mentioned in connexion with it; and so by this mode of reasoning we should be left without any form or significant ceremony in ministerial ordinations.

But would not this be a sinful life, the goodness, the power and the sinful life, the goodness, the power and the sinful life. The goodness the power and the sinful life is a sinful life. The goodness the power and the sinful life is a sinful life. The goodness the power and the sinful life is a sinful life. The goodness the power and the sinful life is a sinful life. The goodness the power and the sinful life is a sinful life. The goodness the power and the sinful life is a sinful life is a sinful life. The goodness the power and the sinful life is a sinf Presbuterous) Elders, then some preposition But, secondly, it is objected to, because it was must be understood to govern the accusative used by the apostles in conveying the gifts of case, and what but (eis) unto can be that prepthe Holy Ghost. But, this significant gesture osition to make sense in the construction of the sentence? Then it will stand thus: And us to break, we should not consent. If every they extended their hands (eis Presbuterous) unto Elders, this would be still laying on of hands. So that a fair and literal construction of the text leaves us with a conviction that these Elders were ordained by the laying on of hands of the Apostles.

I am, dear bretheren yours in the bonds of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

JESSE MERCER.

THE REWARD OF PERSEVERANCE. ENCOURAGEMENT TO TRACT DISTRIBUTORS.

At the late anniversary meeting of the London Religious Tract Society, the Rev J. Boddington, of Horton, stated that the following signal instance of God's mercy occurred in one of the villages of England during the past year .- N. Y. Observer.

A tract distributor, in the course of his labors on the Sabbath, had been in the habit of calling at the house of an old man, about 70 years of age, who was at that time laboring under a very painful disease, but who had been living during the whole of of his life entirely ignorant by the classification he gives it in Heb. vi. 1. 3. of the Gospel, and was a great blasphemer of He terms it a doctrine, whose foundation need- the sacred name of Jesus. His wife and ed not to be laid again, but to have built there- daughter were animated by a different spirit, on the gospel practice it taught "to perfection." and were anxious to read tracts. The old man By reference to the rites of the law, we shall consented, but when he received the tracts it find this among the institutions of God. First, was always with so much ill temper and moto signify his appointment, and the inspiration roseness as greatly to distress the distributor. of the spirit of Wisdom. Num. xxvii. 18, whose mind upon one occasion was so power-" And the Lord said unto Moses, take Joshua fully operated upon by that conduct, that he the son of Nun, a man in whom is the spirit, determined to pass the house without calling. and lay thy hand upon him." Verse 20, "And When the Sabbath returned, and the hour arthou shalt put some of thine honor upon him."— rived for resuming his labor of love, he detertaken his leave of us, and has gone to enlightmined upon making the subject a matter of speen other regions. The solar twilight,—favorhearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice,
hearing the inquiry, and knowing the voice, commanded, and took Joshua, and laid his cial prayer, and fervently to supplicate God to hands upon him, and gave him a charge." soften the heart of that veteran in sin. His Compare Deut. xxxiv. 9. Secondly, this rite mind became composed, and he determined to is used to express a transfer of any thing from prosecute his labors whatever the consequence one to another. Thus in Lev. i. 4. it is might be. The old man met him as usual at commanded when any one brought a sacrifice the door, and he put into his hand a tract, "On for sin, " He shall put his hand upon the head the comparative Value of time and Eternity." of the burnt-offering; and it shall be accepted for him, to make atonement for him." And it tention, and induced him to peruse the tract, is instituted in making atonement for all Israel, which issued in leading him, as a penitent sinespecially as expressed in the case of the ner, to the foot of the cross. From that periscape-goat. Lev. xvi. 21. 22. "And Aaron od he became thoughtful, and his nights were shall lay both his hands upon the head of the spent in restless anxiety, lamentation and moanlive goat, and confess over him all the iniqui. ing. His wife supposed that his distress arose ties of the children of Israel, putting them upon from the painful disorder under which he laborthe head of the goat, and the goat shall bear ed; but he would give no answer to the quesupon him all their iniquities into a land not in- tions addressed to him, having determined to habited." Thus it is plain the rite was in- conceal his convictions. At length the power

ferred : and of qualification and fitness in him cause of his distress, which arose principally of her domestic concerns; and even the child rise above a certain key; and by a careful of on whom hands were rightly imposed. And from the thought, that having so long neglect- of misfortune may on his peaceful pillow forget servance of this rule, I have by the blessing of thus it is used in New Testament Ordina- ed the divine ordinances, there was now no for a few moments his sorrows and his fears. God, entirely mastered my natural temper. mercy for him. It was at length determined This is very agreeable to nature. But the real The Quaker reasoned philosophically, and the (Chapt. x. 1.) to express our Lord's appoint- that his case should be made known to the Christian can tell us of a softer, sweeter pillow merchant, as every one else may do, benefitted ment of the seventy, says Parkhurst, signifies, young man who had distributed the tract, and than luxury ever invented, or the art of man by his example. who was eminently pious. The old man told supplied. Yes, dearest Jesus! thy saints when his tale of wo with many tears, wept bitterly leaning on thy compassionate, thy sympathising over his past life, and entreated him to pray for bosom, experience a peace which passeth all him and with him. The disease under which understanding. This will afford a balm to he labored was making rapid progress on his the wounded conscience,-a rest to the weary told; but as he commanded his disciples to constitution, but his sincerity and devotedness soul, to which the world is a total stranger; to God were strikingly exhibited. As he ap- and which, blessed be thy name, not all the proached nearer to eternity, the name of which powers of earth and hell combined can ever had roused him from his lethargy, he was vis-invade. Here, O my Saviour, let me ever seek ited by several pious persons, who testified to my refuge and my comfort; here let me repose the efficacy of the blood of Christ. The dis- my weary head, and lose in thy dear embrace ments from the commands of Christ will justify ease proved fatal, but he left the clearest evi- every painful and afflictive and painful rememthis inference. It is then, quite likely, he laid dence of having died in the Lord, one of the brance. In such a place of shelter I can hear ast proofs of which was the following. He undisturbed the storms of life which beat The ordination of Matthias was only a trans- sent for the tract distributor, and told him, as around me, and learn to estimate the pleasures, fer (we conceive) to the apostolic number, to a dying sinner on the verge of eternity, never the riches and the honors of this vain world, fill the place of Judas, and not properly an or- to grow weary, never to be discouraged, never according to their true value; considering them dination to the gospel ministry. The first or- to desert the honorable post he occupied, on but as the fleeting shadows of a midnight dination to church office by the Apostles, is account of the difficulties and obstructions dream. that of the seven. Acts vi. 6. What kind of which he met with in the way, adding that, had The night cometh. Yes; I see approaching office this was we pretend not to judge, but it not been for his perseverance and Christian a longer darker night than I have yet witnessafter they were selected by the multitude of kindness, in all human probability, he would ed-even the night of death. Often have I the disciples, they were set before the Apos- have died as he had hitherto lived, "without bid a temporary adieu to the setting sun, and in tles, and "they prayed and laid their hands on God, and without hope in the world;" but a few succeeding hours saluted again his rising them." For what? Not to give them the that now he rejoiced in Christ Jesus as his

From the Vermont Chronicle.

" My son if sinners entice thee, consent thou not." As all mankind are governed by good or bad motives, it is exceedingly important that all persons, and more especially the young and inexperienced, should look well to the character of those with whom they associate. Many an to the enticing words and base motives of pretended friends. By taking time to reflect upon the propriety of a request, its reasonableness, and the motive for making it, or its unreasonableness and probable injury, if acceded to, much good might be attained, and much evil averted. A censorious world is ever ready to condemn the unwary and unfortunate youth, and those who have been most forward in enticing, in filching, and in destroying his property, his character, and his peace of mind, are not usually the last in upbraiding him for his folly. The more wicked he is, who entices others to sin, the more loud and bold will he be in condemning those he has ensuared when he has effected his purpose, and they are ruined.

The importance of watching the motions of our own hearts, and correcting our own natural waywardness of mind, is almost beyond conception when we view it connected as it is with all the concerns not only of this life, but of that also to which we are hastening, and which is to be without end. Any thing like a correct or must receive a different construction. The safe opinion of the motives of others can be acquired in no other way than by a minute attention to their actions and a knowledge of their terous) Elders in the accusative. Now in this most scrutinizing examination of our own moholiness of that Being whose law we are commanded to keep, but which wicked men, from the most sordid or selfish motives, are enticing enticement to sin, from whatever quarter it comes, whether from the evil inclinations of our own hearts, or from pretended friends, were attentively examined, and its bearing and probable effects upon our happines in life fair- his terrific form. My crimes have been more ly frustrated except by being kept out of sight ly estimated, we should escape many snares and temptations, and more frequently put our enticers to confusion, and perhaps be a means of mending their lives.

We should never think lightly of actions done commanded to flee from every evil, and if every tended .- But if we yield to the solicitations of bear in mind this emphatic declaration, " If our for ever and for ever. hearts condemn us, God is greater than our hearts, and knoweth all things," and will, the Saviour declares, " reward every man according to his works." G. B.

A MEDITATION ON THE APPROACH OF

NIGHT. "The night cometh." The glorious luminary of heaven, which a few hours ago irradiated our hemisphere, and reflected a splendor and sirous to make a last effort, the Quaker called beauty upon every surrounding object, has now able to seriousness and contemplation,—which succeeded in his room, has gradually disaprascal I am not at home."—The Quaker lookpeared; and the thick gloom which surrounds | ing up towards him, calmly said, "Well, friend, me, and obscures the charming prospects so God put thee in a better mind." The merlately beheld with admiration, tells me that the chant, struck afterwards with the meekness of day, -fit season for activity and labor, -is de the reply, and having more deliberately invesparted; that the evening,-sacred to social and tigated the matter, became convinced that the domestic joys,—is about to close; and that Quaker was right and he was wrong. He re-"the night cometh." Let me, then, while yet quested to see him, and after acknowledging my faculties are in full exercise, devote a few his error, he said, "I have one question to ask moments to serious reflection; and see if I can- you,—how were you able, with such patience, not learn some useful lessons from the darkness on various occasions, to hear my abuse ?"which surrounds me.

forward to it. Now shall the busy husband art. I knew that to indulge this temper was man be freed for a while from the effects of the sinful; and I found that it was imprudent. I curse; and the industrious artist and mechan- observed that men in a passion always spake stituted to be a sign of divine appointment and of divine grace was eminently illustrated, and their several occupations : the prudent house- voice I should repress my passion. I have, ic from the fatigues and anxieties attendant on aloud; and I thought if I could control my

beams. But the moment draws near when I must close my eyes upon his glories, to open them no more till the great archangel's trumpet shall sound aloud, "Arise ye dead, and come to judgment!" Then must I bid my friends and relatives, my acquaintance and connexions, with all the other objects with which, through the medium of the senses, I have been accustomed to converse, a long good night; my body shall make its bed beneath the clods of able and promising but unwary youth has been the valley where the worm shall feed sweetly hurried forward to ruin by too readily yielding on it, and it shall be remembered no more. But ah! consequences infinitely more important will follow that eventful period. The dust shall indeed return to the earth as it was; but the spirit must return to God who gave it. It must appear before his awful tribunal, and re- Jehovah," the Lord Jesus Christ, to send his ceive from his lips the irrevocable sentence which gives it admittance to the realms of eternal felicity, and to the community of saints and angels; or consigns it over to the regions of tion, O Lord." despair where it must be the companion of devils and of wicked spirits, and dwell with the blackness of darkness for ever. Solemn tempered by all the patient resignation of the thought! Alarming consideration! Yes, this night is coming, and I know not how soon it may arrive. Perhaps I may even now have cious purpose, and feels assured that God's reached its boundaries; perhaps I have already times are always the best times.——It was in beheld the sun for the last time, and before he this state of meek and peaceful reliance on him appears again to gladden the creation with his vivifying influences, I may be numbered with the silent dead; and am I ready for such an event? Common prudence has taught me to my change come." That change was now prepare for the hour of natural repose; my hand, even at the door-a fearful change for pillow is smoothed, my doors and windows are the ungodly, a solemn change for all. We barred against the incursions of midnight dep- read, "When Jacob had made an end of comredators, and every necessary precaution is manding his sons, he gathered up his feet into taken, in an humble dependence upon Divine providence, to secure peaceful slumbers. But say, O my soul, hast thou been equally solicitous to make due preparation for the final hour? " the work of righteousness was peace, and the And when reason and revelation unite in whis- effect of righteousness quietness and assurance pering, "This night the Son of man may come for ever." Who can witness it, who can hear

O, my adorable Redeemer! I know no other preparation for death,-I seek no other meetness for eternal life, than that which flows from thy pardoning blood, and thine all-perfect righteousness. In these is all my hope and all my confidence: these shall constitute my only plea before the Father's throne; and with a sweet sense of interest in them, I will undauntedly face my last stingless foe, nor tremble at the other. His labours can never be effectualthan sufficient to sink me into the gulf of remediless wo; but thy merits infinitely out weigh them all; and give to me and all who trust therein a title to bliss unspeakable and everlasting. I will, therefore, make mention of thy by ourselves, which, in like circumstances, we righteousness, even of thine only. When I should condemn if done by others. We are close mine eyes in death, be thou my Lord and like the Roman magistrates at Philippi;—the Saviour, nigh, to support my drooping head, and important act of life were preceded by an ar- cheer my fainting spirits. Help my pale quivdent desire to perform our duty, and a holy ering lips with their latest breath to magnify intention of acting in agreement with the pre- thy grace, and recommend thee to my fellow cepts of the gospel, who can say to what height sinners : and when my soul is emancipated from of moral excellence we might attain, or how its clayey prison, O, do thou receive it! bear it much our sphere of usefulness might be ex- far from the regions of eternal darkness, and give it an abundant entrance into those blissthose who entice us to sin, who can tell the ful abodes where night shall be no more, and sorrows, the remorse, and the pain we may be where, free from sin and every other interrupcompelled to endure It highly becomes all to tion, I shall see thy face, and sing thy praises,

CURE FOR A PASSIONATE TEMPER.

Amerchant in London had a dispute with a Quaker respecting the settlement of an account. The merchant was determined to bring the account into court, a proceeding which the Quaker earnestly deprecated using every argument in his power to convince the merchant of his error; but the latter was inflexible. Deat his house one morning, and inquired of the "Friend," replied the Quaker, "I will tell The night cometh. And it is pleasant to look thee: I was naturally as hot and violent as thou expect to gain the confidence of the public.

The night cometh. And it is pleasant to look thee: I was naturally as hot and violent as thou expect to gain the confidence of the public.

WM. W. ELLSWORTH, President. wife shall be relieved from the entanglements therefore, made it a rule never to let my voice

THE DEATH OF JACOB. From Blunt's Lectures.

" And the time drew nigh," says the inspired historian, "that Israel must die." Let us, then in imagination, enter the tent of the departing patriarch; let us draw round his dying he We have followed him through the chequered scenes of his eventful pilgrimage; we have seen how a man of God can live-let us now behold how he can die. What a calm scene of resign nation and of holy confidence do we witness There is, indeed, nothing of triumph or of rapture, but all bespeaks the last hours of one at peace with God, and God with him; one, as he declared himself, who "had been redeemed from all evil." We behold the aged saint like a full shock of corn, coming in its season, waiting to be removed into the imperishable gar-

"Now the eyes of Israel were dim for age so that he could not see; and Joseph brought his sons near unto him; and he kissed them, and embraced them," and he blessed Joseph and said-God, before whom my fathers, Abraham and Isaac, did walk, the God which led me all my life long unto this day, the angel which redeemed me from all evil, bless the lads;" and having then proceeded to bless his assembled family in a strain of prophecy which has excited the wonder of the church of God, even to the present hour, he thus interrupted his discourse to express shortly, but emphatically, the last strong feelings which filled his dy. ing bosom: "I have waited for thy salvation, O Lord.

Death was no new subject to him; salvation not an untried theme; the grave no strange country; heaven not an unlooked for home. He had "waited" for the Angel of the Covenant, who had redeemed him, even "the Angel messenger to summon him into the eternal presence; and the language of Jacob's heart had long been this-" I have waited for thy salra-

All the ardent expectation of a new convent, who is longing to depart and be with Christ, aged Christian, who knows, if the Almighty makes him wait, it is for some wise and gra-"in whom he had believed," that the aged patriarch might have said with Job, " All the days of my appointed time will I wait till the righteous, and let my last end be like his.

ST. PAUL'S WRITINGS.

Next, after an able, and full, and interesting vindication and explanation of St. Paul's wri tings, the sort of work whose appearance ought most to be hailed, is a plausible attack on them which, indeed, is the most likely to call forth whatever brings him into notice, will ultimately bring him into triumph; all the malignity and the sophistry of his adversaries will not only assail him in vain, but will lead in the end to the perfecting of his glory, and the extension of his Gospel. They may scourge him uncondemned may inflict on him the lashes of calumnious censure, -but they cannot silence him ;-they may thrust him into a dungeon, and fetter him will their strained interpretations; but his voice will be raised, even at the midnight of unchristian darkness, and will be heard effectually ;-his prison-doors will burst open as with an earthquake, and the fetters will fall from his hands; and even strangers to gospel-truth will fall down at the feet of him, even Paul, to make that momentous inquiry,-" What shall I do to be sayed ?"-WHATELY.

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